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THE TOLEDO MUSEUM OF ART

CATALOGUE OF THE PERRY CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

MCMXIII

THE TOLEDO MUSEUM OF ART

CATALOGUE
OF THE

PERRY VICTORY

CENTENNIAL
EXPOSITION

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THE TOLEDO MUSEUM OF ART

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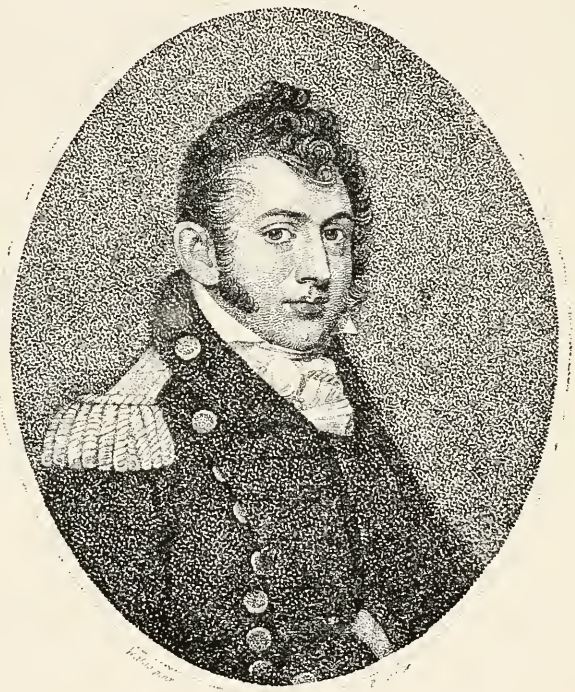
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Brand Whitlock

By transfer
The White House
1917



O. H. Perry Esq.r

of the United States Navy.



THE TOLEDO MUSEUM OF ART

CATALOGUE OF THE

PERRY VICTORY CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

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July, August and September 1913

Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry

Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, was born at South Kensington, R. I., in 1785. His father before him was a seaman, and fought throughout the Revolutionary War. At the age of 14 Oliver entered the U. S. Navy as a midshipman. He went through the Tripolitan War, which graduated so many brilliant naval officers. During the early part of the war of 1812 he was in charge of a flotilla of gunboats at Newport. Desiring to see more active service, he requested that he be attached to the naval force on the lakes; accordingly in March, 1813, he arrived at the Port of Erie, there to find a fleet of ten vessels being prepared to take action against the British fleet under Commodore Bartley, an old and experienced naval officer and hero of the days of Nelson. Perry was then 28 years of age. With an inadequate force, and many of his men inexperienced, Perry set to work to complete, rig and arm the vessels under his command. This was no small undertaking as everything had to be transported for hundreds of miles overland, over the worst of roads, with many annoyances and delays. However, the young commander surmounted all difficulties and found himself, on the morning of Sept. 10, with his fleet anchored in the waters of Put-in-Bay. The fleet consisted of the Lawrence, 20 guns, the Niagara, 20 guns, the schooners, Caledonia, 3 guns, and Ariel, 4 guns, together with six smaller vessels carrying from one to two guns each. In all Perry's fleet mounted 55 guns, and the British fleet 63 guns. Perry's flagship, the Lawrence, entered the engagement ahead of the fleet, and received the entire force of the attack of the British. His ship

was soon disabled and rendered useless for further action, and the greater part of the crew either killed or wounded. Captain Elliott, the second in command, failed to bring up the Niagara to the support of Perry, and the smaller vessels of the fleet had not come within firing distance. With his ship shot from under him, Perry took his flag and started in a small boat for the Niagara, the British ships firing broadsides at him at pistol-shot distance, as he passed by them in succession. Although the water boiled about him, he reached the Niagara in safety, and taking her and the rest of the fleet quickly into action, turned the tide, gloriously winning the victory which swiftly terminated British supremacy in this region, and won the plaudits and gratitude of the whole American people.

1.—OLIVER HAZARD PERRY.

By Gilbert Stuart.

Lent by Oliver Hazard Perry, of Lowell, Mass., the grandson of Commodore Perry.

GILBERT STUART, the painter of this canvas, was born at Narragansett, R. I., in 1755, and died at Boston in 1828. He entered the studio of Benjamin West as a pupil. In 1785 he set up a studio of his own in London where he achieved marked popularity and financial success painting many distinguished persons, including GeorgeIII, George IV, and Louis XVI. He returned to America in 1792 where he painted many other notable persons, including six Presidents, George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe and John Quincy Adams.

2.—OLIVER HAZARD PERRY.

By John Wesley Jarvis.

Lent by the Art Commission of the City of New York.

This portrait was painted for the City of New York by Jarvis in 1816. For many years it has been in the Hall of Records, Manhattan.

JOHN WESLEY JARVIS, the painter, was born in England in 1780. When five years of age he came with his father to this country. He became a portrait painter of prominence, and executed numerous commissions for the City of New York, including portraits of Governor Fillmore, Commodores Perry, Swift, Hull, Bainbridge, Macdonough and other men of note.

3.—OLIVER HAZARD PERRY.

By John Wesley Jarvis.

Lent by the U. S. Navy Department, from the collections in the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

4.—OLIVER HAZARD PERRY.

By John Wesley Jervis.

Lent by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

5.—PERRY LEAVING THE LAWRENCE.

By Thomas Birch.

Lent by Mrs. William Pepper, Senior, of Philadelphia, a granddaughter of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, who before her marriage was Miss Frances Sergeant Perry.

This historic canvas by Thomas Birch shows Commodore Perry in an open boat leaving the Lawrence for the Niagara. The painting was lent to the International Exhibition of 1876 in Philadelphia by Thomas Birch & Son of that city. It was purchased from them by William Pepper, Senior.



OLIVER HAZARD PERRY
BY GILBERT STUART

THOMAS BIRCH, the painter, was born in London, England, in 1779, and died in Philadelphia in 1851. At the opening of the last century he was a successful portrait painter in Philadelphia. Shortly before the war of 1812 he turned his attention to marine painting and illustrated with his brush many of the naval engagements of the war, four of which are hung in the present exhibition.

6.—PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE.

By William H. Powell.

Lent by the State of Ohio from the historical collection of paintings in the State House, Columbus, O.

This historical canvas shows Commodore Perry making his way in a small boat from his disabled flagship, the Lawrence, to the Niagara, exposed at close range to the heavy broadsides of the British fleet.

WILLIAM H. POWELL, the painter of the above canvas, was born in Ohio in 1824 and died in New York in 1879. He studied in Italy and in France. He was an associate member of the National Academy and devoted himself to portrait and historical painting. He painted the Discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto which hangs in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. His canvas the Battle of Lake Erie, was painted for the State of Ohio, and for many years has hung in the State House, Columbus. He painted portraits of General McClellan, Washington Irving, Alexandre Dumas, and many other notables.

7.—THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

By Carlton T. Chapman.

Lent by Carlton T. Chapman.

The Battle of Lake Erie was fought off Put-in-Bay September 10, 1813. Perry's flagship, the Lawrence, being completely disabled early in the engagement, Commodore Perry took his flag, entered a small boat and made for the Niagara in a fury of broadsides from the British fleet. In three hours Perry captured the entire British squadron and sent forth his famous message, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." See article on Oliver Hazard Perry on preceding pages. This spirited painting shows the Niagara breaking the English line.

CARLTON T. CHAPMAN, one of the foremost American marine painters, was born at New London, Ohio, in 1860. His early life was spent in Toledo. He pursued his studies at the National Academy of Design and the League in New York and at Julian Academy, Paris. He is an authority on the naval history of the United States and on naval construction. Mr. Chapman has received many honors, including medals at Boston, 1892; at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893; Atlanta Exposition, 1895; Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, 1901, and at the Charleston Exposition, 1902. He is a member of the National Academy, the Society of American Artists and the American Water Color Society.

8.—THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

By Wm. Steeple Davis.

Lent by Wm. Steeple Davis.

This painting illustrates the battle shortly after Perry reached the Niagara which is shown to the right in the foreground firing at the Queen Charlotte and the Detroit, which are head on in the

middle distance, partly obscured by a cloud of smoke.

WILLIAM STEEPLE DAVIS, the painter, was born at Orient, L. I., N. Y., in 1884, where his studio is at present located. He is self-taught and his work covers a wide range of subjects with equal facility. He is also noted as an etcher.

9.—COMMODORE STEPHEN DECATUR.

By Thomas Sully.

Lent by the Art Commission of the City of New York.

Stephen Decatur was born in Maryland, 1779. He was one of the most conspicuous figures in the naval history of the United States. During the war with Tripoli his exploits were daring and dramatic. At the outbreak of the War of 1812 he was in command of the frigate United States. He captured the Macedonian Oct. 25, 1812. After the close of the war his squadron subdued the Barbary States. He is the author of the sentiment, "My country, may she ever be right, but right or wrong, my country." He was killed in a duel with Commodore Barron in 1816.

This portrait was painted for the City of New York by Thomas Sully in 1814, and for many years it has hung in the Comptroller's office.

THOMAS SULLY, the painter, was born in England in 1783 and came to this country with his parents when about ten years of age. He studied under Gilbert Stuart and Benjamin West. He visited England and there painted portraits of many notables, including one of Queen Victoria in 1838. He exhibited many paintings at the Royal Academy, London. Among his notable portraits done in America are those of Commodore

Stephen Decatur, Thomas Jefferson, Rembrandt Peale and General Lafayette. He died in Philadelphia in 1872.

10.—COMMODORE ISAAC HULL.

By John Wesley Jarvis.

Lent by the Art Commission of the City of New York.

Isaac Hull was born at Derby, Conn., 1775, was commissioned as lieutenant in the Navy in 1798. He saw much active service, especially during the war with Tripoli. At the opening of the war of 1812 he was in command of the Constitution. In the first naval action of the war he completely wrecked the English frigate Guerriere. During July, 1812, he was chased by a British squadron for three days, but by superior seamanship he managed to escape, and saved his vessel. He died in Philadelphia in 1843.

This portrait was painted for the City of New York by Jarvis in 1815, and for many years has hung in the City Hall.

JOHN WESLEY JARVIS, the painter, was born in England in 1780. When five years of age he came with his father to this country. He became a portrait painter of prominence and executed numerous commissions for the City of New York, including portraits of Governor Fillmore, Commodores Perry, Swift, Hull, Bainbridge, Macdonough and other men of note.

11.—COMMODORE WM. BAINBRIDGE.

By John Wesley Jarvis.

Lent by the Art Commission of the City of New York.

Wm. Bainbridge was born at Princeton, N. J., 1774. He went to sea at the age of 15, as a sailor

before the mast on a merchantman. When the U. S. Navy was organized in 1798, he entered as a lieutenant. He made a brilliant record during his Mediterranean service. At the opening of the war of 1812 he was placed in command of a squadron consisting of the Constitution, Essex and Hornet. He captured the British frigate the Java Dec. 29, 1812. Congress voted $50,000 to him and his crew. He died in 1833.

This portrait was painted for the City of New York by Jarvis in 1814, and for many years has hung in the City Hall. For biographical sketch of the artist see No. 10.

12.—CAPTAIN THOMAS MACDONOUGH.

By John Wesley Jarvis.

Lent by the Art Commission of the City of New York.

Thomas Macdonough was born in Newcastle County, Delaware, in 1783. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1800 and saw much active service in the Mediterranean, participating in the various attacks made upon Tripoli. When but thirty years of age he was in command of the squadron on Lake Champlain which gained the important victory over the British squadron, September 11, 1814. He died at sea in 1825.

This portrait was painted for the City of New York by Jarvis in 1815, and for many years has hung in the Comptroller's office. For biographical sketch of the artist see No. 10.

13.—JAMES MADISON.

By Gilbert Stuart.

Lent by Herbert L. Pratt of New York.

James Madison, the fourth President of the United States, from 1809 to 1817, served during

the whole period of the War of 1812. He was born in Virginia in 1751. He was a member of the first Virginia Assembly and in 1780 while still under thirty years of age was chosen as delegate to the Constitutional Congress. He was Secretary of State under President Jefferson. He signed the Declaration of War, June 18, 1812, and ratified the Treaty of Peace, February 17, 1815. He died in 1836.

GILBERT STUART, the painter, was born at Narragansett, R. I., in 1755, and died at Boston in 1828. He entered the studio of Benjamin West as a pupil in 1785. He set up a studio of his own in London where he achieved a marked popularity and financial success, painting many distinguished persons, including George III, George IV and Louis XVI. He returned to America in 1792 where he painted many other notable personages including six presidents—George Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe and John Quincy Adams.

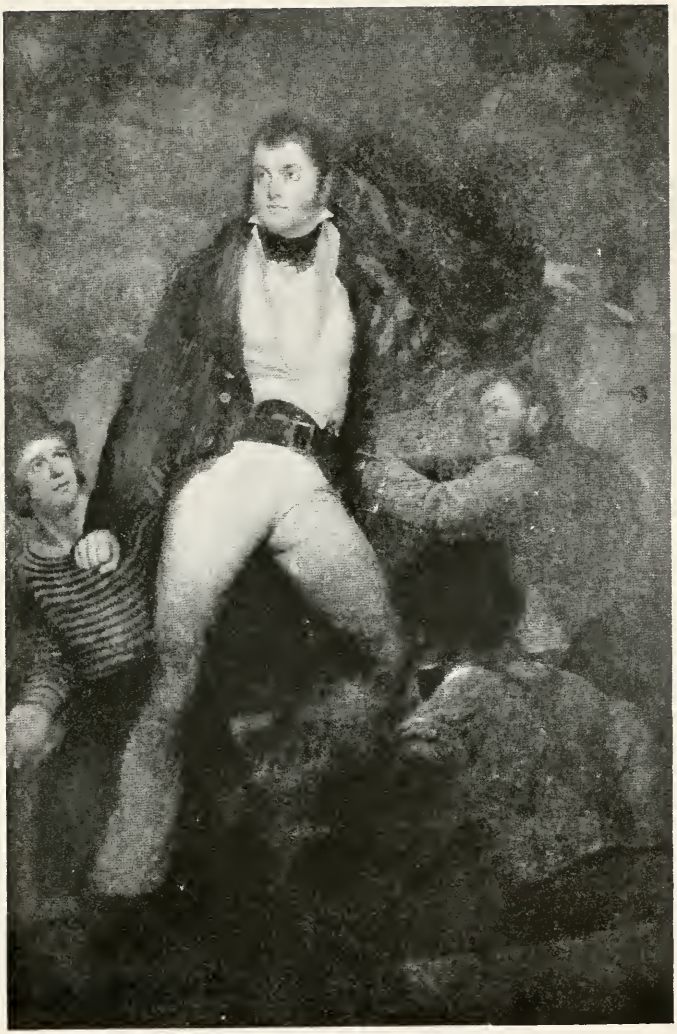
14.—JAMES MONROE.

By Gilbert Stuart.

Lent by Hon. Seth Low of New York.

James Monroe, the fifth President of the United States, was born in Virginia 1758. He served with distinction during the Revolutionary War and afterward was Governor of Virginia, a United States senator, and held many other important public positions. Early during the War of 1812 he was Secretary of State under President Madison and also acted as Secretary of War. He was elected President in 1816 and re-elected in 1820. He died at New York in 1831.

For biographical sketch of Stuart see No. 13.



OLIVER HAZARD PERRY
BY JOHN WESLEY JARVIS

15.—GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

By John Vanderlyn.

Lent by the Art Commission of the City of New York.

Andrew Jackson the seventh President of the United States from 1829 to 1837 was born in South Carolina 1767. At the outbreak of the War of 1812, Jackson then major-general of the Tennessee militia, offered his services with 2,500 volunteers. His soldiers bestowed on him the affectionate name of Old Hickory. While engaged in the defense of New Orleans January 8, 1815, he defeated the British who lost over 2,600 killed, wounded or taken prisoners, while Jackson's loss was seven killed and six wounded. He is one of the most picturesque figures in American history. He died in 1845.

This portrait was painted for the City of New York in 1823 by Vanderlyn and for many years has hung in the City Hall.

JOHN VANDERLYN, the artist, was born in Kingston, N. Y., in 1776. As a boy he was employed in a Hudson River blacksmith shop. From this lowly position he rose to be a painter of note both in Europe and America, and in 1808 received from the hand of Napoleon I. a medal awarded his picture then hanging in the Salon. He returned to America in 1815 and painted many notable historical subjects, including the landing of Columbus now in the Capitol at Washington, together with the portraits of Madison, Monroe, Washington, Calhoun, Jackson, and many other men of prominence. He died at Kingston in 1852.

16. GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON.

By Samuel Waldo.

Lent by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

For biographical sketch of General Jackson see No. 15.

SAMUEL WALDO, the artist, was born in Connecticut in 1783 and died in 1861. He was a portrait painter and first practised his art in Charleston, S. C. He went abroad in 1806, and for several years painted in London, returning he spent most of his life in New York. Many notable Americans were his sitters, and portraits by him are to be found in the New York Historical Society, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and in the various New York public buildings.

17.—WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

By John Neagle.

Lent by the State of Ohio from the collection in the State House, Columbus, O.

Wm. Henry Harrison was born at Berkley, Va., 1773. He was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory in 1798, under the first governor, Arthur St. Clair. In 1801 he was appointed governor of the Territory of Indiana. He won the battle of Tippecanoe November 7, 1811. During the War of 1812 he was Commander-in-chief of the Army of the Northwest, valiantly conducting various operations, including the defense of Ft. Meigs, and the pursuit and defeat of the British and Indians under Proctor and Tecumseh October 5, 1813. He was elected the ninth President of the United States in 1840, and died one month after his inauguration.

JOHN NEAGLE, a self-taught American artist, was born in Philadelphia in 1799. When a lad he was apprenticed to a coach-builder. At 19 years of age he was able to devote himself to art. He studied in New Orleans, and married the daughter of the artist Sully. He painted portraits of many notable Americans including Washington, Gilbert Stuart and Henry Clay. He died in 1865.

18.—WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

By Edward D. Marchant.

Lent by Gilbert S. Parker of Philadelphia.

For biographical sketch of General Harrison see No. 17.

EDWARD D. MARCHANT was born in Edgartown, Mass., Dec. 16, 1805, and died Aug. 15, 1887. He was a portrait painter and practiced his profession chiefly in Philadelphia. Many notable Americans were painted by him including Presidents Lincoln and Adams.

19.—GENERAL HENRY DEARBORN.

By John Neagle.

Lent by Gilbert S. Parker of Philadelphia.

General Dearborn during the War of 1812 was senior major-general of the United States army in command of the Army of the North, in the neighborhood of Lake Champlain. He also served gallantly during the Revolutionary War, volunteering at the opening and attaining the rank of major. He was under Gates at the capture of Burgoyne and distinguished himself at the battle of Monmouth. He was Secretary of War under President Jefferson, and was at one time U. S. Minister to Portugal. He was born at Hampton, N. H., 1751 and died 1829.

This portrait is a copy by Neagle of one painted by Gilbert Stuart. For biographical sketch of Neagle see No. 17.

20.—HENRY CLAY.

By Samuel Finley Breese Morse.

Lent by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Henry Clay the orator and statesman was born in Hanover County, Va., 1777. In 1806 he was

elected to the United States Senate, and in 1811 to the House of Representatives, where he was made speaker. During the War of 1812 he went to Europe as one of the commissioners appointed to adjust the treaty of peace at Ghent, between America and Great Britain.

SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE the inventor of the telegraph, also achieved great distinction as a painter before devoting himself to scientific investigation. He was born in Charleston, Mass., in 1791 and was graduated at Yale in 1810, after which he became a pupil of Allston. He went to London and studied under Benjamin West, and in 1813 he was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Academy. In 1826 he became one of the founders of the National Academy of Design, New York, of which he was President from 1827 to 1845, and again during the war of 1861 and 1862. In 1829 he revisited Europe and spent three years in study in Rome, Paris and other art centers. He practically abandoned art in about 1840.

In 1843 Congress granted him means to construct an experimental telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore. From that time Morse's invention came into general use in America and Europe. In 1857 the represenatives of ten countries met at Paris and voted him a gift of 400,000 francs. He painted portraits of many noted men including President Monroe, Dewitt Clinton, Lafayette, Fitz-Greene Halleck, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Thorwaldsen, and many others. He died at New York in 1872.

21.—GENERAL DUNCAN McARTHUR.

By T. W. Hoffman after Sully.

Lent by the State of Ohio from the State House, Columbus, O.

Duncan McArthur played an important part in the military operations at Fort Meigs and in this locality during the War of 1812. When he was a colonel, absent from the fort with his command, he was included in the surrender of Detroit by General Hull. While prisoner of war on parole he was elected to congress but soon resigned, secured an exchange and re-entered the service as a brigadier-general. In 1830 he was elected Governor of Ohio.

22.—GENERAL ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

By J. H. Witt after Stuart.

Lent by the State of Ohio from the State House, Columbus, O.

Arthur St. Clair from 1788 to 1802 was the first governor of the Northwest Territory which included the region now Ohio. St. Clair was born in Scotland 1734. He was with Wolff at the storming of Quebec 1759 and afterwards settled in Pennsylvania. During the Revolutionary War he became a general in the Continental Army, commanding Ft. Ticonderoga in 1777. He died in 1818.

23.—RETURN JONATHAN MEIGS.

By John Henry Witt.

Lent by the State of Ohio from the State House, Columbus, O.

Return Jonathan Meigs was born at Middletown, Conn., 1765. He was among the first settlers of Marietta. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1810 and while in office during the War of 1812, acted with great promptness and energy in furnishing troops and supplies. Fort Meigs was named in his honor. In 1814 he became Postmaster-General and continued as such during the terms of Presidents Madison and Monroe. He died at Marietta in 1825.

24.—ROBERT LUCAS.

By John Henry Witt.

Lent by the State of Ohio from the State House, Columbus, O.

Robert Lucas whose name was given to Lucas county was born at Shepherdstown, Va., 1781. He came to Ohio in 1802 and settled near the mouth of the Scioto where Portsmouth now stands. During the War of 1812 he raised a battalion of volunteers, served as brigadier-general and saw considerable service at Fort Meigs and Lower Sandusky. He was elected Governor of Ohio in 1832, defeating General Duncan McArthur by one vote. He was re-elected in 1843. He was first Territorial Governor of Iowa in 1848 and died at Iowa City in 1853.

25.—EDWARD TIFFIN.

Artist unknown.

Lent by the State of Ohio from the State House, Columbus, O.

Edward Tiffin, elected first Governor of Ohio, in 1803, was born in England in 1776. When eighteen years old he emigrated to Virginia. In 1796 he freed his slaves and removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, accompanied by Thomas Worthington and Robert Lucas who also became governors of Ohio. Dr. Tiffin was twice elected governor and refused a third term. President Madison appointed him to organize the Land Office. When Washington was burned by the British in 1814 he rescued all the records of his department, the only one in which records were unharmed.



PERRY LEAVING THE LAWRENCE
AFTER THE PAINTING BY THOMAS BIRCH

26.—THOMAS KIRKER.

Artist unknown.

Lent by the State of Ohio from the State House, Columbus, O.

Thomas Kirker was acting governor of Ohio in 1807 and 1808. Return Jonathan Meigs was elected governor in 1807, but the General Assembly decided that he was not eligible as he had not been a resident of the state for the length of time required by the Constitution. Kirker was president of the Senate and thereupon became acting governor.

27.—SAMUEL HUNTINGTON.

Artist unknown.

Lent by the State of Ohio from the State House, Columbus, O.

Samuel Huntington was a native of Connecticut. He graduated at Yale and settled in Cleveland in 1801. He represented Trumbull County in the Constitutional Convention, and in the State Senate. Later he was a judge of the Supreme Court, and was elected governor of Ohio in 1808.

28.—ETHAN ALLEN BROWN.

By John Henry Witt.

Lent by the State of Ohio from the State House, Columbus, O.

Ethan Allen Brown was born at Darien, Connecticut 1766. He studied law with Alexander Hamilton, and settled in Cincinnati in 1804. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1818 and in 1820. In 1822 he was elected a United States Senator, and later was Minister to Brazil, and Commissioner of public lands. He died at Indianapolis in 1852.

29.—ALLEN TRIMBLE.

By Freeman Thorp.

Lent by the State of Ohio from the State House, Columbus, O.

Allen Trimble was born in Augusta county, Va., 1783. He settled in Highland county, Ohio in 1804. During the War of 1812 he commanded a regiment of cavalry under General William Henry Harrison. In 1822 he became acting Governor of Ohio. He was elected Governor in 1826 and was re-elected in 1828. He died at Hillsboro, Ohio, in 1870.

30.—JOSEPH VANCE.

By Laura C. Birge.

Lent by the State of Ohio from the State House, Columbus, Ohio.

Joseph Vance was born in Washington, Pa., in 1786. In 1805 he came to Ohio and settled in Urbana. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1812, and was a militia officer during the War. He was elected governor of Ohio in 1837 and again in 1851.

31.—THE ESSEX AND THE ALERT.

By Carlton T. Chapman.

Lent by Morton W. Smith of New York.

The first capture of a British naval vessel after the declaration of war, was made early in July 1812, when Commodore David Porter commanding the U. S. frigate Essex fell in with the Alert, a British sloop-of-war, and forced her to surrender in eight minutes. During the war Commodore Porter fought with distinction and valor capturing many English Merchantmen and seriously crippling Great Britain's whale-shipping on the Pacific.

For biographical sketch of Carlton T. Chapman see No. 7.

32.—THE ESSEX.

By Howard Macpherson.

Lent by Charles T. Harbeck of New York.

The U. S. Frigate Essex, 32 guns, built in Salem 1799. Water-color drawing by Howard Macpherson.

33.—CHASE OF THE BELVIDERA.

By Carlton T. Chapman.

Lent by Morton W. Smith of New York.

On June 21, 1812, the U. S. frigates, President, Congress and United States and the brig Hornet put to sea and sighting the British frigate Belvidera gave chase. The pursuit continued from early morning until eleven o'clock at night. The Belvidera was injured considerably by the guns of the President but managed to escape.

34.—THE CONSTITUTION AND THE GUERRIERE.

By Wm. Steeple Davis.

Lent by Wm. Steeple Davis. For biographical sketch see No. 8.

35.—THE CONSTITUTION AND GUERRIERE.

By Thomas Birch.

Lent by Herbert L. Pratt of New York.

In the fight of the Constitution and the Guerriere August 19, 1812, the British had their first evidence of the prowess and valor of American seamen. The Constitution commanded by Isaac Hull, reserved her fire although exposed to the enemy's broadsides until she was brought into close quarters, when the Constitution's guns double shotted with round and grape were finally discharged, the enemy's decks were flooded with blood which ran out of the scuppers and the Guerriere was literally torn to pieces.

For biographical sketch of Thomas Birch see No. 5.

36—THE CONSTITUTION IN 1812.

By Carlton T. Chapman.

Lent by the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C.

37.—THE CONSTITUTION AT PRESENT.

By Carlton T. Chapman.

Lent by the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C.

The U. S. frigate Constitution, familiarly known as Old Ironsides was the most famous vessel in the Navy. She was launched in 1797 at Boston. Early in the War of 1812, in less than twenty-five minutes of actual fighting, she defeated the proud British ship Guerriere, and to the humiliation of Great Britain, lifted the American Navy to an exalted position. The Constitution was successful in many engagements. In 1830 she would have been broken up but for Oliver Wendell Holmes' poem, Old Ironsides. She is still afloat and used as a barrack ship in the Boston navy yard.

38.—THE WASP AND THE FROLIC.

By Wm. Steeple Davis.

Lent by Wm. Steeple Davis of Orient, N. Y.

39.—THE WASP AND THE FROLIC.

By Thomas Birch.

Lent by Herbert L. Pratt of New York.

40.—THE WASP AND THE FROLIC.

By Carlton T. Chapman.

Lent by Max A. Wesendonck of New York.

The American sloop-of-war, the Wasp, commanded by Captain Jacob Jones left the Delaware October 13, 1812, and met with heavy gales which carried away her jib-boom. Several sails were sighted, one of which proved to be the British brig,

the Frolic, which Captain Jones attacked and captured in a fierce engagement lasting forty-three minutes, on October 18, 1812. When the American crew boarded the enemy's vessel, they found all but three officers and a man at the wheel dead or wounded.

41.—UNITED STATES AND MACEDONIAN.
By Thomas Birch.
Lent by Herbert L. Pratt of New York.

42.—UNITED STATES AND MACEDONIAN.
By Wm. Steeple Davis.
Lent by Wm. Steeple Davis of Orient, N. Y.

43.—UNITED STATES RAKING THE MACEDONIAN.
By Carlton T. Chapman.
Lent by Carlton T. Chapman of New York.

On October 25, 1812, Commodore Stephen Decatur commanding the frigate United States, fell in with the British frigate the Macedonian off the Western Islands. In the action that followed, the superiority of the American gunnery was demonstrated. From the continued and rapid blaze of her guns the United States was thought by her antagonist to be on fire. The Macedonian was completely disabled being struck over one hundred times, while the United States remained almost unhurt.

44.—THE CONSTITUTION AND JAVA, BEGINNING OF ACTION.
By Carlton T. Chapman.
Lent by Hotel Manhattan, New York.

45.—THE CONSTITUTION AND THE JAVA.
By Carlton T. Chapman.
Lent by James Barnes of New York.

46.—THE CONSTITUTION AND THE JAVA.

By Wm. Steeple Davis.

Lent by Wm. Steeple Davis of Orient, N. Y.

On December 29, 1812 the American frigate the Constitution, commanded by Commodore William Bainbridge, captured the British frigate Java off the coast of Brazil. The action continued fiercely for two hours and the Java becoming an unmanageable wreck was obliged to surrender with sixty men killed and one hundred and twenty wounded. The Constitution had nine killed and twenty-five wounded.

47.—EXPLOIT OF THE COMET.

By Carlton T. Chapman.

Lent by Charles T. Harbeck of New York.

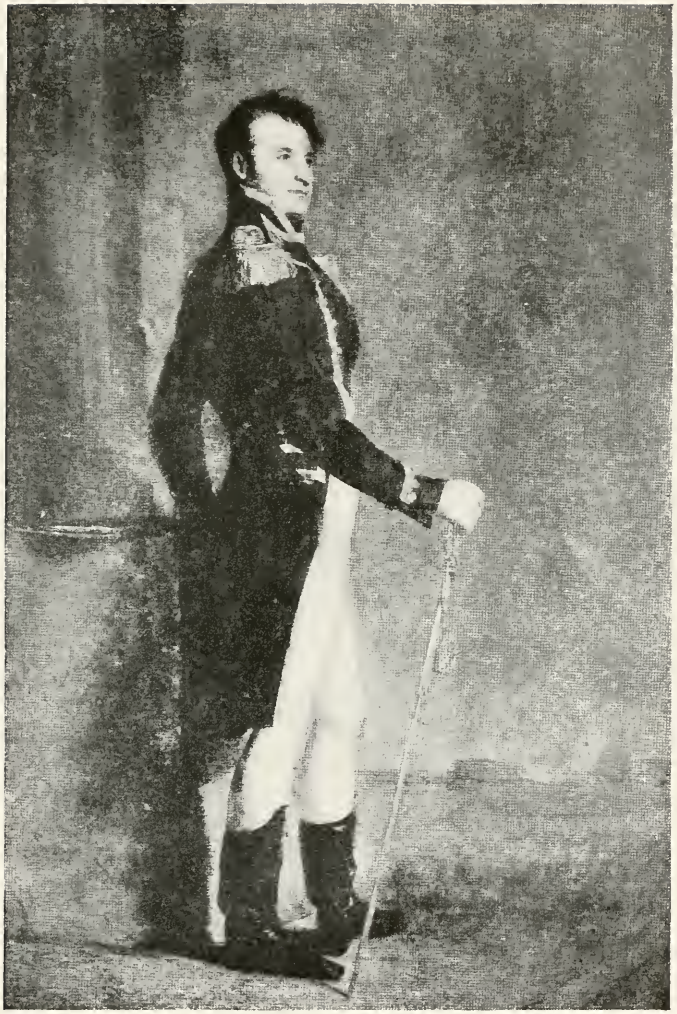
On January 14, 1813, the Comet, an American privateer commanded by Captain Boyle, engaged three British vessels and a Portugese man-of-war twice her size, off the coast of Brazil. There were fifty four guns against fourteen. The Portugese finally turned tail. All the British ships were badly disabled and one was brought as a prize to the United States.

48.—THE CHESAPEAKE AND THE SHANNON.

By Carlton T. Chapman.

Lent by the Larchmont Yacht Club.

Captain James Lawrence soon after taking command of the Chesapeake, and handicapped with a green crew and strange officers, pursued and engaged the British frigate the Shannon on June 1, 1813. Early in the fight Captain Lawrence was twice struck and mortally wounded. His heroic appeal to his crew "Don't give up the ship," became a battle cry during the remainder of the war. The Chesapeake was surrendered soon after the fall of her Commander.



STEPHEN DECATUR
BY THOMAS SULLY

49.—THE ENTERPRISE HULLING THE BOXER.

By Carlton T. Chapman.

Lent by Hon. Elihu Root of New York.

The U. S. brig Enterprise, commanded by Wm. Burrows sailed from Portsmouth, and on September 5, 1813 encountered the British brig the Boxer. At the commencement of the action, which was short and furious. Lieutenant Burrows was mortally wounded; he lived long enough to receive the sword of the enemy, accepting which he exclaimed "I die contented." The British Commander Blythe was also killed. Burrows was but 28 years of age, and the two commanders, both in the morning of life, were buried beside each other at Portland, with military honors.

50.—THE PEACOCK CAPTURING L'EPERVIER.

By Carlton T. Chapman.

Lent by Robert W. Neeser of New York.

The U. S. sloop of war, Peacock, commanded by Captain Warrington captured the British vessel the Epervier April 29, 1814. Early in the engagement a shot rendered the head-sails of the Peacock useless, nevertheless by reason of the superior gunnery of the Americans the British commander was soon forced to surrender after his vessel had received not less than forty-five shot in her hull and had twenty men killed and wounded. The hull of the American sloop was unscathed and not one of the crew was killed. The Epervier was conducted safely to Savannah. She was one of the finest vessels of her class belonging to the enemy.

51.—THE BATTLE OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

By Carlton T. Chapman.

Lent by Charles T. Harbeck of New York.

The American fleet lying off Plattsburg on Lake Champlain was attacked by the British squadron, a superior force, September 11, 1814. Commodore Macdonough commanding the American fleet cleared his vessels for action and defeated the enemy after an engagement lasting two hours and twenty minutes. On land, at the same time, the British forces were directed against the American works but to no purpose, the British being compelled to flee and to abandon their sick and wounded together with vast quantities of military stores.

52.—THE CHASE OF THE PRESIDENT.

By Carlton T. Chapman.

Lent by the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C.

The American frigate, the President, commanded by Stephen Decatur, left New York under cover of night January 14, 1815. She grounded but pulled off badly disabled, and in this condition shortly after daybreak was sighted and chased by four British ships. The pursuit continued all day accompanied by a running fight, during which the President, completely disabled the British ship Endymion. The remaining British vessels however, pressed the fight and Decatur was forced to surrender.

53.—THE CONSTITUTION, CYANE AND LEVANT.

By Wm. Steeple Davis.

Lent by Wm. Steeple Davis of Orient, N. Y.

54.—THE CONSTITUTION CAPTURING THE CYANE AND LEVANT.

By Carlton T. Chapman.

Lent by Charles T. Harbeck of New York.

The U. S. frigate Constitution, commanded by Captain Stewart, encountered two British ships, the Cyane and Levant, on February 20, 1815, but by masterly seamanship and gunnery, during a close and fierce engagement succeeded in capturing them both. The Cyane was taken first at which the Levant attempted to escape by flight, but being overhauled by the Constitution was soon compelled to surrender.

55.—THE CORNWALLIS AND HORNET.

By Carlton T. Chapman.

Lent by the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C.

The last gun shot of the War of 1812 was fired by the British line-of-battle ship, the Cornwallis, during her pursuit of the little United States sloop, the Hornet, off the island of San Salvador April 29, 1815. That the peace treaty had long since been signed was unknown to both commanders. The Hornet stripped of her armament and everything else possible which would lighten her and aided by skillful seamanship, managed to escape.

56.—THE OCTAGON HOUSE.

By John Ross Key.

Lent by John Ross Key of Washington, D. C.

When the British burned the White House in 1814 Colonel Taylor placed the Octagon House at the disposal of President Madison, as temporary Executive Mansion. It was here that the President signed the Treaty of Ghent, which act terminated the War

of 1812. The house was built in 1798. It is eight-sided and its main room is circular, the doors, sash and glass of which are all built on a circle. After considerably more than a century it is still in perfect condition.

JOHN ROSS KEY the artist is a descendant of old Maryland and Virginia families prominent in American affairs since colonial days. It was his grandfather, Francis Scott Key, who wrote the Star Spangled Banner. John Ross Key at the age of fourteen was employed as a daughtsman in the U. S. Coast Survey. He studied at the National Academy New York. He is a landscape painter of note and has been represented in many important exhibitions.

57.—THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

An enlarged photograph of the original manuscript by Francis Scott Key. When the attack was made on Fort McHenry at Baltimore, September 13, 1814, Francis Scott Key was detained against his will on a British man-of-war. During the bombardment he watched the American flag floating over the fort until nightfall shut it from his sight. At early dawn when he saw the flag still there he was inspired to write the glorious words of the Star Spangled Banner. The verses were written on the back of an old letter.

58.—BIRTHPLACE OF FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.
By John Ross Key.

Lent by the artist, John Ross Key, of Washington, D. C., who is a grandson of Francis Scott Key.

The house in which Francis Scott Key, the author of the Star Spangled Banner was born,

August 9, 1780, is located in Frederick County, Maryland. This canvas was painted by his grandson, John Ross Key, of Washington, D. C. The painter in a letter to the Toledo Museum of Art says: "This house was the birthplace of Francis Scott Key and of his father before him and here also I spent my childhood."

59.—HOME OF FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

By John Ross Key.

Lent by the artist, John Ross Key, of Washington, D. C., who is a grandson of Francis Scott Key.

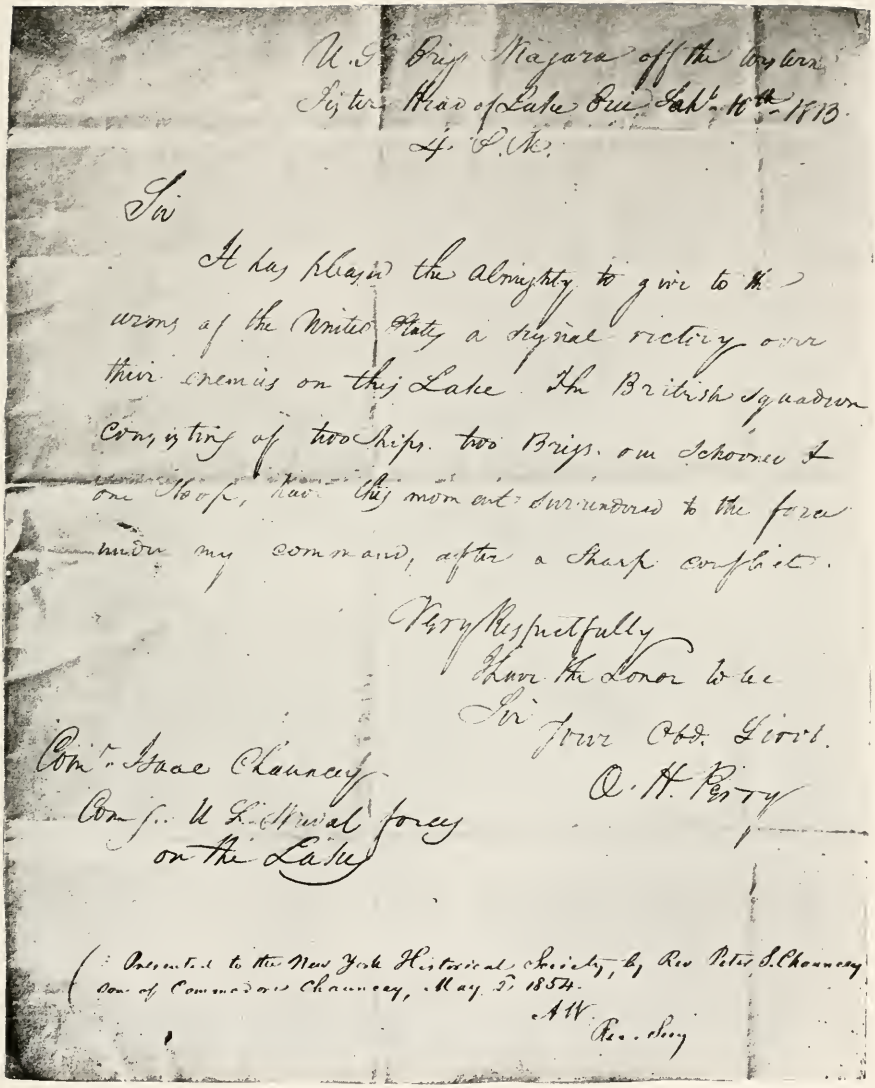
This canvas shows the home of Francis Scott Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner, as it appeared in 1814 on the banks of the Potomac at Georgetown. The painter in a letter to the Toledo Museum of Art says: "Family tradition says it was in this house that he read the words of the Star Spangled Banner to his wife and children after the battle. The small addition to the house was his law office."

Historical Objects

60.—COMMODORE PERRY'S BATTLE FLAG. This inspiring reminder of the Victory of Commodore Perry on Lake Erie is made of dark blue bunting with the straggling inscription across its field in white, "DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP."

Usher Parsons, the surgeon on the Lawrence, in a paper read before the Rhode Island Historical Society in 1852, said, "Just before the American Fleet moved to attack the enemy, distant at 10 o'clock about four or five miles, Commodore Perry produced the burgee or fighting flag hitherto concealed in the ship. It was inscribed with large white letters on a blue ground that could be read throughout the fleet, 'DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP' the last words of the inspiring Lawrence and now to be hoisted at the masthead of the flagship bearing his name. A spirited appeal was made to the crew assembled on the quarter-deck who returned three hearty cheers that were repeated along the whole line of our vessels and up went the flag to the top of the fore-royal. When Perry was rowed from his sinking flagship to the Niagara, making his way through the hail of broadsides of the British vessels, he flung this flag over his arm and under it on the Niagara he entered again into the battle and in short order vanquished the British Fleet." The flag was lent by the U. S. Navy Department from the historical collection at the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

61.—THE COAT WORN BY OLIVER HAZARD PERRY during the Battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813. Lent by the Rhode Island Historical Society of Providence, R. I.



U. S. Brig Niagara off the Entrance
Lt. to Head of Lake Erie Sept. 10th 1813.
4. P.M.

Sir

It has pleased the almighty to give to the arms of the United States a signal victory over their enemies on this Lake. The British squadron consisting of two Ships, two Brigs, one Schooner & one Sloop, have this moment surrendered to the force under my command, after a sharp conflict.

Very Respectfully
Your the Honor to be
Sir Your Obd. Servt.
O. H. Perry

Com. Isaac Chauncey
Com. U. S. Naval forces
on the Lake

Presented to the New York Historical Society, by Rev Peter S. Chauncey
son of Commodore Chauncey, May 5. 1854.
A.W.
Rec. Secy

PERRY'S LETTER TO CHAUNCEY
ANNOUNCING HIS VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE

62.—THE SWORD OF OLIVER HAZARD PERRY which he used in the Battle of Lake Erie September 10, 1813. He carried the sword with him when he left the disabled Lawrence for the Niagara in a hail of broadsides from the British ships. The guard of the hilt was shot away during this hazardous passage. The sword is lent by his great-grandson John Moore Perry of Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.

63.—CANNON BALL fired by Commodore Perry's gunners during the Battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813. This ball was cut out of the British ship, the Queen Charlotte. It is mounted on an oak timber from Perry's flagship the Lawrence. Lent by Mrs. Wm. Pepper, Senior, of Philadelphia, a granddaughter of Commodore Perry.

64.—BOX FROM WOOD OF THE FLEETS. The top of the box is of black walnut from the Niagara. The bottom is a piece of the main mast of Perry's flagship the Lawrence. The sides and ends are from the cabin lockers of the British ship the Detroit and the inlaid curly maple is from the cabin of the British ship the Queen Charlotte. Lent by Miss McConkey of Toledo.

65.—WOOD FROM THE LAWRENCE, Commodore Perry's flagship, made into a box, which was presented by Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry to a friend. Lent by Edward Drummond Libbey of Toledo.

66.—ANCHOR OF THE NIAGARA found in 1894 by the late Horace Thacher of the firm of Thacher & Breymann of Toledo, submarine contractors and divers, while engaged in laying an intake pipe across Erie and Misery Bays for the City of Erie, Pa. It is made of three inch round iron, hand hammered, with hand made flukes. It measures five feet in height and four feet from fluke to fluke. Lent by Addison Q. Thacher of Toledo.

67.—SWORD PRESENTED TO PERRY by the City of Philadelphia, November 19, 1813. On the blade is etched the words of Perry's famous message "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Lent by Thomas Sergeant Perry of Boston, a grandson of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry.

68.—SIX SILVER GOBLETS presented to Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry by the citizens of Boston, Mass. Lent by Mrs. Wm. Pepper, Senior, of Philadelphia, a granddaughter of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, who before her marriage was Miss Frances Sergeant Perry.

69.—SILVER PITCHER presented to Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry by the citizens of Boston. Lent by Thomas Sergeant Perry of Boston, a grandson of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry.

70.—SILVER PITCHER presented to Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry by the citizens of Boston. Lent by James J. Storrow of Boston, a grandson of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry.

71.—SILVER WINE COOLER presented to Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry by the citizens of Boston. Lent by Miss Gertrude Vinton of Pomfret Centre, Conn., a granddaughter of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry.

72.—SIX SILVER GOBLETS presented to Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry by the citizens of Boston. Lent by Miss Gertrude Vinton of Pomfret Centre, Conn., a granddaughter of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry.

73.—MINIATURES of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and Mrs. Perry. Lent by Miss Gertrude Vinton of Pomfret Centre, Conn., a granddaughter of Oliver Hazard Perry.

74.—MRS. PERRY AND GRANDDAUGHTER. A daguerreotype of Mrs. Perry, wife of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and her granddaughter Margaret Perry now Mrs. John LaFarge, wife of one of America's notable painters, the late John LaFarge. Lent by Mrs. John LaFarge of Newport, Rhode Island.

75.—A SAMPLER BY MRS. PERRY. A sampler worked in 1801 by Elizabeth Champlin Mason who afterward became Mrs. Oliver Hazard Perry. Lent by Mrs. Wm. Pepper, Senior, of Philadelphia, a granddaughter of Commodore Perry.

76.—LETTER BY PERRY'S FATHER. A letter written by Christopher Raymond Perry, father of Oliver Hazard Perry. Lent by Dr. William Pepper of Philadelphia, great-grandson of Commodore Perry.

77.—PERRY'S SIGNATURE. Engraving of Oliver Hazard Perry with which is framed his original signature.

78.—LETTER BY COMMODORE PERRY. Written on August 1, 1814, to Col. John Binns, Aide to the Governor of Pennsylvania.

79.—PERRY'S MESSAGE OF VICTORY. An enlarged photographic reproducion of a letter written by Oliver Hazard Perry on the Brig Niagara off the West Sister head of Lake Erie September 10, 1813, at 4 p. m., advising Commodore Isaac Chaucey Commander of the U. S. Naval forces on the lakes of his victory over the British forces.

80.—AN ACCOUNT OF PERRY'S VICTORY appearing in The War, a weekly periodical published in New York during the War of 1812 by Samuel Woodworth who was the author of the Old Oaken Bucket. As far as known this is the only complete file of this publication in existence. Lent by George B. Storer of Toledo, O.

81.—AN ACCOUNT OF PERRY'S DEATH. A copy of The Rhode Island Republican, published at Newport, R. I., Wednesday, October 13, 1819 in which is chronicled the death and burial of Oliver Hazard Perry. Lent by Edward Drummond Libbey of Toledo, Ohio.

82.—MEDALS PRESENTED BY CONGRESS. A collection of medals ordered struck by Congress for presentation to various naval commanders during the War of 1812. Lent from the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of New York, by the owner, Charles T. Harbeck of New York.

83.—MEDAL PRESENTED BY PENNSYLVANIA to those under Perry for patriotism and bravery in the naval action on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813.

84.—PLAN OF CAMP MEIGS and environs surveyed July 19, 1813, by Joseph H. Larwill, first lieutenant U. S. Artillery. The map gives the position of Fort Meigs, Colonel Dudley's Battle Ground, British Battery, Sailors' Battery, Mortar Battery, Boat Harbor, General Hull's Road, Upper and Lower Sandusky Roads, Indian Hill, etc. It was made within six weeks of the siege of Fort Meigs and is undoubtedly correct in every particular. Lent by the Maumee Valley Pioneer and Historical Association.

85.—SWORD PRESENTED BY CONGRESS to the nearest male relative of Midshipman Laub of the Niagara who was killed in the Battle of Lake Erie. Lent by his descendant John L. Mohun of New York.

86.—DRUM, WAR OF 1812. This drum was carried during the War of 1812 by William Hopkins, a nephew of Hon. Stephen Hopkins a singer of the Declaration of Independence, governor of Rhode Island, and an ancester of the late Colonel O. J. Hopkins of Toledo. The drum was also carried in the Revolutionary War by Daniel Hopkins of the Connecticut Continentals. Lent by Miss Cordelia O. Hopkins of Toledo.

87.—COMMISSION OF ISRAEL WILCOX a Lieutenant in the American Army during the War of 1812. Commission issued and signed by Governor D. D. Tompkins of New York. Lent by a grandson of Lieutenant Wilcox, Rev. J. J. Gorham of Toledo, O.

88.—TWO BROADSIDES with crude woodcuts and verses composed on the capture of His Brittanic Majesty's Squadron on Lake Erie by Commodore Perry. Lent by Dr. Wm. Pepper of Philadelphia, Pa., a great-grandson of Commodore Perry.

89.—U. S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION. Photograph of a Model of the Constitution, presented to the Museum of the East India Marine Society by Commodore Isaac Hull in 1813, now in the Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass. It was used at a banquet given to Commodore Bainbridge when a mimic salute was fired from it with toy guns.

90.—MODEL OF PERRY MEMORIAL to be erected at Put-in-Bay. Designed by J. H. Freedlander and A. D. Seymour, Jr., New York. The plaza will be 758 feet long and 461 feet wide. The Doric column in the center will rise to a height of 335 feet. Lent by the Perry Victory Centennial Commission.



ANDREW JACKSON
BY JOHN VANDERLYN

Prints, Engravings, Drawings

PORTRAITS OF OLIVER HAZARD PERRY.

91.—OLIVER HAZARD PERRY. Engraved by J. B. Forrest from the painting by J. W. Jarvis which is in the present exhibition. This portrait of Perry is a detail from the large composition. Lent by Dr. William Pepper of Philadelphia, Pa., a great-grandson of Commodore Perry; together with the eighteen following prints.

92.—O. H. PERRY, ESQ. of the United States Navy. Engraved by Edwin after a painting by Waldo.

93.—O. H. PERRY. Steel engraving from the original painting by Chappel in the possession of the publishers, Johnson, Fry & Co., New York, 1862.

94.—OLIVER H. PERRY, Esq. of the United States Navy. Engraved by Edwin after the painting by Waldo for the Analectic Magazine in 1813.

95.—O. H. PERRY. Steel engraving by W. G. Jackman after the painting by John Wesley Jarvis.

96.—OLIVER HAZARD PERRY. Steel engraving. Dedicated proof from the engraver W. S. Jackman to J. F. S. Prudhomme, Esq.

97.—OLIVER HAZARD PERRY, engraving by Gimbrede for the Biography of American Heroes published by John Low, New York.

98.—OLIVER HAZARD PERRY. Engraved by Edwin after a painting by Waldo.

99.—OLIVER HAZARD PERRY. Steel Engraving colored by hand of the portrait of Commodore Perry by Jarvis.

100.—OLIVER HAZARD PERRY. Engraving by S. Freeman after a portrait by John W. Jarvis, published by R. Bentley, London, 1839.

101.—OLIVER HAZARD PERRY. Engraving by Henry Meyer from a painting by John W. Jarvis. This engraving belonged to Mrs. Christopher Grant Perry a daughter-in-law of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry.

102.—OLIVER HAZARD PERRY. Engraving by Thomas Gimbrede.

103.—OLIVER HAZARD PERRY. Engraving.

104.—OLIVER HAZARD PERRY. Lithograph by Michelin.

105.—OLIVER HAZARD PERRY. Small engraving.

106.—OLIVER HAZARD PERRY. Small engraving.

107.—OLIVER HAZARD PERRY. Engraving by L. Sanford.

108.—OLIVER HAZARD PERRY. Photograph from a painting.

109.—OLIVER HAZARD PERRY. Mezzotint portrait.

110.—COMMODORE OLIVER HAZARD PERRY. Engraved by Thomas Gimbrede. Published by M. H. Bowyer. Lent by Charles T. Harbeck of New York.

111.—CHRISTOPHER RAYMOND PERRY, father of Oliver Hazard Perry. Photograph of a painting. Lent by Dr. William Pepper of Philadelphia, the great-grandson of Commodore Perry; together with the five following prints.

112.—COM. M. C. PERRY, a brother of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry. A lithograph by Sarony from a Daguerreotype by P. Haas. Lent by Dr. William Pepper of Philadelphia, a great-grandson of Commodore Perry.

113.—COM. M. C. PERRY. Small engraved portrait of Com. M. C. Perry, a brother of Oliver Hazard Perry.

114.—COM. M. C. PERRY. Photograph of the Statue of Com. M. C. Perry at Newport, Rhode Island.

115.—PERRY STATUE. An early lithograph of the statue of Oliver Hazard Perry erected at Cleveland, Ohio.

116.—PERRY MEMORIAL ENGRAVING. Steel Engraving in Memory of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry drawn by E. C. Brinton and engraved by W. H. Bassett and A. Willard, showing the American eagle lamenting the death of Perry, his family at the monument, religion administering consolation, and other symbolical groups.

Prints of the Battle of Lake Erie

117.—THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE, drawn by Sully and Kearny, published by Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. and J. Webster and respectfully inscribed to Commodore Perry, His Officers and Gallant Crews. Lent by Charles T. Harbeck of New York, together with the five following prints.

118.—PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE, drawn by J. J. Barralet, engraved and published by B. Tanner, Philadelphia, January 1, 1815. The print represents the position of the fleets after Perry has transferred his flag to the Niagara, and shows the Niagara pushing through the enemy's line. Below is hung a key to the print.

119.—PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE together with engravings on the same plate of nine other naval engagements of the War of 1812.

120.—THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE, drawn by Sully and Kearny, engraved by Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. and published by Wm. Smith, print seller at Philadelphia in 1815.

121.—PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE, after a painting by Thomas Birch, engraved by A. Lawson.

122.—PERRY'S VICTORY. An aquatint.

123.—COMMODORE PERRY at the Battle of Lake Erie. "Ready! All ready your honor." Painted by J. R. Chapin, and steel engraved by W. Ridgway. Lent by Dr. William Pepper of Philadelphia, Pa., a great-grandson of Commodore Perry, together with the fifteen following prints:

124.—COMMODORE PERRY leaving the Lawrence for the Niagara, "I'll fetch him up!" From the painting by John Wesley Jarvis, the original of which is in the present exhibition.

125.—BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE. Perry leaving the Lawrence for the Niagara. "If a Victory is to be gained, I'll gain it." Steel engraved by T. Phillibrown, after the painting by W. H. Powell.

126.—COMMODORE PERRY at the Battle of Lake Erie. Steel Engraving by F. F. Walker after J. R. Chapin. Published by Virtue, Emmins & Co., New York, 1859.

127.—BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE fifteen minutes after the commencement of the action. Lithograph drawn by J. Evans, done on stone by T. S. Wagner, published by P. S. Duval, Philadelphia, 1840 for U. S. Military Magazine.

128.—PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE. An engraving by A. Lawson after the painting by Thomas Birch. Published by Joseph Delaplaine.

129.—COMMODORE PERRY at the Battle of Lake Erie. A wood engraving after a painting by Powell.

130.—PERRY AT THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE. Engraved by M. W. Baldwin after a drawing by J. E. Kelly.

131.—THE BATTLE ON LAKE ERIE. Drawn by Sully and Kearney, engraved by Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. Published by Wm. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.

132.—THE BATTLE ON LAKE ERIE, second view. Published by Wm. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.

133.—PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE, drawn by P. T. Barralet and engraved by B. Tanner. Published 1814 by Benjamin Tanner.

134.—PERRY'S VICTORY. An engraving colored by hand.

135.—PERRY'S VICTORY. Small engraving.

136.—BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE. Small engraving.

137.—DRAWING OF THE BATTLE. Two wash drawings of the Battle of Lake Erie by M. Corne. Engraved for a naval monument.

138.—ENGRAVINGS AFTER THE DRAWINGS. Two Engravings of the Battle of Lake Erie, a first view and a second view, executed by W. B. Annin after the wash drawings by Corne. See preceding number. Beneath the engravings are the keys showing the positions of the various vessels engaged.

139.—PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE. Lithograph by N. Sarony, showing the position of the two fleets at the moment when the Niagara with Commodore Perry in command is pushing through the enemy's line. Lent by Edward Drummond Libbey of Toledo, Ohio.

Prints of Naval Engagements

140.—THE CONSTITUTION AND THE GUERRIERE, August 20, 1812. The print is entitled A Brilliant Naval Victory and shows the close of the action in which the British frigate Guerriere was completely demolished. The plate was drawn and etched by S. Seymour and was published by J. Pierie and F. Kearny, Philadelphia, in 1812. Lent by Charles T. Harbeck of New York, together with the fifteen following prints.

141.—THE U. S. FRIGATE, CONSTITUTION after a painting by Marshall Johnson, Jr.

142.—THE WASP AND THE FROLIC. The Capture of H. B. M. Sloop of War, Frolic, Captain Whingates, by the U. S. Sloop of War, Wasp, Captain Jacob Jones, October 18, 1812. Drawn and engraved by F. Kearny from a sketch by Lieutenant Claxton of the Wasp. Published by Prentiss Whitney, Boston. Impression from early state of the plate.

143.—THE WASP AND THE FROLIC. The Capture of H. B. M. Sloop of War, Frolic, Captain Whingates, by the U. S. Sloop of War, Wasp, Captain Jacob Jones, October 18, 1812. Drawn and engraved by F. Kearny from a sketch by Lieutenant Claxton of the Wasp. Published by C. P.Fessenden, Philadelphia. Impression from a later state of the plate.

144.—THE FRIGATE, UNITED STATES, Stephen Decatur, Esq., Commander, capturing His Brittanic Majesty's frigate, Macedonian, John S. Carden, Esq., Commander. Engraved by S. Seymour after the painting by Thomas Birch.

145.—THE FRIGATE, UNITED STATES, capturing H. B. M. frigate Macedonian, October 25, 1812. Lithographed and published by N. Currier, New York.

146.—UNITED STATES AND MACEDONIAN, engraved by B. Tanner, after the painting by Thomas Birch. On the margin appears an extract from Commodore Decatur's official letter.

147.—UNITED STATES AND MACEDONIAN. Photogravure colored after a painting by J. O. Davidson.

148.—CONSTITUTION AND JAVA. Engagement of the British frigate, Java, and the American frigate. Constitution, December 29, 1812. Drawn and etched by Lieutenant Buchanan, engraved by K. and D. Havell, published by Boydell, London, 1814, in four plates. Plate one illustrates the engagement at 5 minutes past 3 p. m. after an hour's fighting, in which the Java was rendered totally unmanageable.

149.—CONSTITUTION AND JAVA. Plate two, showing the vessels as they appeared at 35 minutes past 4 p. m.

150.—CONSTITUTION AND JAVA. Plate three, showing the Java totally dismasted, endeavoring to maneuver with the assistance of only a jury staysail hoisted to the stump of the foremast and bow sprit. The Constitution compells the Java to surrender at 50 minutes past 5 p. m.

151.—CONSTITUTION AND JAVA. Plate Four, showing the blowing up of the Java later in the evening.

152.—THE CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON. The Commencement of the Action between His Majesty's Ship Shannon and the United States frigate Chesapeake off Boston Light House, June 1, 1813. Painted by John Theophilus Lee and engraved by Joseph Jeakes, dedicated to John, Earl of St. Vincent and published in 1815 in London by J. Burr & G. Ballisat.

153.—THE CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON. After a painting by Robert Dodd, London, in 1813, from the information of Captain Falkner.

154.—THE CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON. The Boarding and Capturing of the U. S. frigate the Chesapeake by His Majesty's ship the Shannon off Boston, June 1, 1813, after a sanguinary conflict of

only fifteen minutes. Published in London, 1815, by J. Burr & G. Ballisat and with respect dedicated to Captain Broke, Officers, Seamen and Mariners and the Admirers of British Valor. Painted by G. Webster under the direction of Captain Falkner, late lieutenant of the Shannon during the action, and engraved by Jeakes.

155.—ENGRAVING OF A SILVER PLATEAU commemorative of the noble and unparalleled skill and courage displayed by Capt. Sir P. B. V. Broke, Bart, K. C. B. of the British frigate, the Shannon, in the boarding and capture of the American frigate, the Chesapeake. Plateau manufactured by S. Hougham & Co. Engraved by Henry Meyer and published in London in 1816.

156.—THE CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON. Four plates of the engagement, designed by Captain R. K. King, Royal Navy, painted by J. C. Schetky and drawn on the stone by L. Haghe. Published by Smith, Elder & Co., London. Plate one represents H. M. S. Shannon commencing the battle with the American Frigate Chesapeake, June 1, 1813.

157.—THE CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON. Plate two, showing the American Frigate Chesapeake crippled by the first broadsides of the Shannon.

158.—THE CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON, showing the men of H. M. S. Shannon boarding the Chesapeake after a cannonade of five minutes.

159.—THE CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON. H. M. S. Shannon leading her prize, the American Frigate Chesapeake, into Halifax Harbor, June 6, 1813. The above four prints were lent by Edward Drummond Libbey of Toledo, O.

160.—CAPTURE OF THE ARGUS by the Pelican, August 14, 1813. Engraved by T. Sutherland after a painting by T. Whitsombe. Published in London in 1817. Lent by Charles T. Harbeck of New York, together with the five following prints:

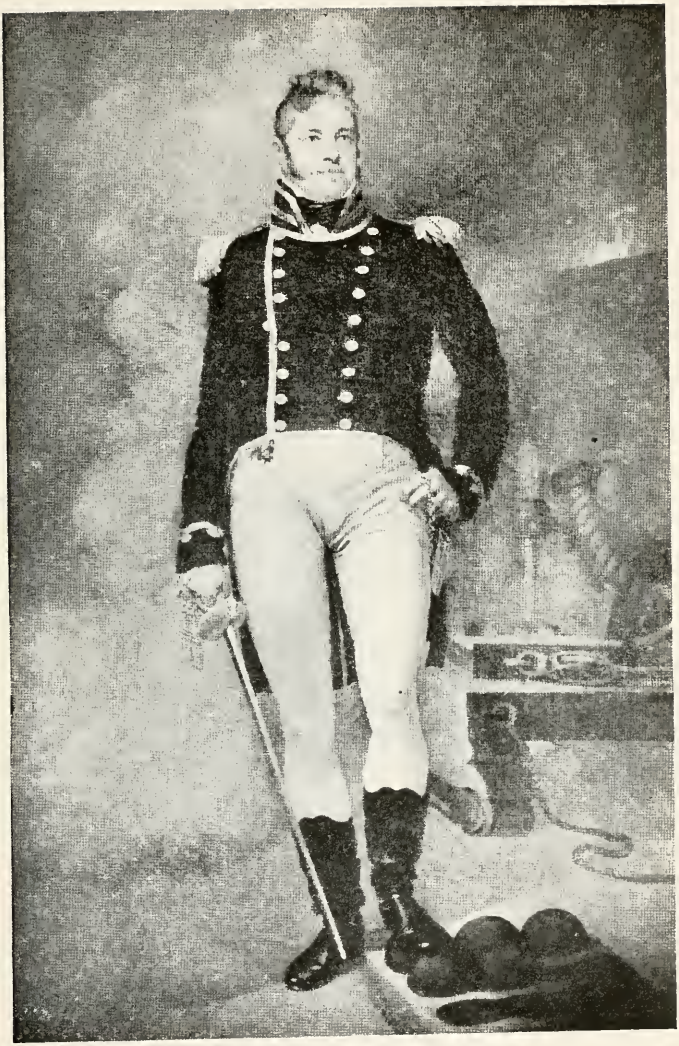
161.—ATTACK ON FORT OSWEGO, Lake Ontario, N. America, May 6, 1814, noon. Drawn by I. Hewett, Lieutenant Royal Marines. Engraved by R. Havell. Published in London, 1815, and dedicated to His Majesty's Royal Marine Forces.

162.—MACDONOUGH'S VICTORY on Lake Champlain and Defeat of the British Army at Plattsburg by General Macomb, September 11, 1814. Painted by H. Reinagle and engraved by B. Tanner. Published in 1816.

163.—MACDONOUGH'S VICTORY on Lake Champlain. Lithographed and published by N. Currier, 2 Spruce Street, New York, in 1846.

164.—MACDONOUGH'S VICTORY on Lake Champlain, after an action of two hours and two minutes. Lithographed and published by N. Currier, 2 Spruce Street, New York, in 1846.

165.—THE GENERAL ARMSTRONG, an American Privateer, Captain Sam C. Reid in the Harbor of Fayol, Azores, October 26, 1814, repulsing the attack of 14 boats containing 400 men from the British ships Plantagenet, Rota and Carnation. Lithographed and published by N. Currier.



WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE
BY JOHN WESLEY JARVIS

Naval Commanders and Others

166.—WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, commander of the U. S. Frigate the Constitution. Engraved by Edwin after a painting by Gilbert Stuart for the Analectic Magazine. Lent by George B. Storer of Toledo.

167.—JAMES LAWRENCE, captain of the U. S. Chesapeake, who when mortally wounded during the engagement with the Shannon made the heroic appeal to his crew, "Don't give up the Ship," which became Commodore Perry's slogan in the Battle of Lake Erie. Engraved by Rollinson after a painting by Gilbert Stuart for the Analectic Magazine. Lent by George B. Storer of Toledo.

168.—THOMAS MACDONOUGH of the United States Navy, drawn and engraved by T. Gimbrede. Lent by Charles T. Harbeck of New York.

169.—JAMES BIDDLE, in the war of 1812 a lieutenant on the Wasp when she captured the Frolic. Engraved by Gimbrede after Wood for the Analectic Magazine. Lent by George B. Storer of Toledo.

170.—CHARLES STEWART, commander of the U. S. Frigate Constitution when she captured the British ships the Cyane and Levant. Engraved by Goodman after Wood for the Analectic Magazine and Naval Chronicle. Lent by George B. Storer of Toledo.

171.—ISAAC HULL, a mezzotint after a painting by Gilbert Stuart, engraved by T. W. Freeman and published by Freeman & Pierie, Philadelphia, 1813. Below the portrait on the plate is engraved a vignette from an original drawing under the direction of Captain Hull illustrating the action between the U. S. frigate, Constitution and the British frigate, Guerriere. Lent by Charles T. Harbeck of New York.

172.—WM. HENRY HARRISON. Engraved by O. Pelton and D. Kimberly after a painting by A. G. Hoit in 1840. Lent by George B. Storer of Toledo.

173.—WM. HENRY HARRISON in a major general's uniform. Photograph of a portrait painted in 1813 by Rembrandt Peale.

174.—FRANCIS SCOTT KEY, the author of the Star Spangled Banner. Photograph of a portrait painted by Charles Wilson Peale.

175.—DOLLY MADISON, the wife of President James Madison, from a portrait in the collection of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

177.—LETTERS URGING PAYMENT OF TROOPS. Two letters written by Gen'l Duncan McArthur from Chillicothe Jan. 14, 1815, to Secretary of War, James Monroe, and to Paymaster Brent urging that the troops of the Northwestern Army be paid as all were suffering much for want of their pay which was a year or more in arrears. The letter to the paymaster was intrusted to Lieut. Chas. S. Clarkson, who went to Washington to press the matter. Lent by Chas. S. Clarkson of Toledo.

178.—RECEIPT FOR PAY OF TROOPS. The receipt, for $50,000 with which to pay the troops of the Northwestern Army, the funds being turned over to District Paymaster, Lieut. Chas. S. Clarkson by Paymaster Robert Brent of the Army of the United States, Feb. 15, 1815. Lent by Chas. S. Clarkson of Toledo.

179.—A TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNT. The United States to Lieut. Chas. S. Clarkson for transportation of 300 lbs. of baggage from Paris, Ky., to the mouth of the Portage River on Lake Erie, a distance of 350 miles at $2 per hundred lbs. for each hundred miles—total $21.00. Lent by Chas. S. Clarkson of Toledo.

180.—A COMMISSION appointing Chas. S. Clarkson Ass't. District Paymaster, U. S. Army, Sept. 21, 1814, signed by President James Madison and by James Monroe, secretary of war and afterwards president. Lent by Chas. S. Clarkson of Toledo.

181.—SWORD OF LIEUT. CHAS. S. CLARKSON who was with Wm. Henry Harrison at Fort Meigs. He enlisted as a private, was appointed second lieutenant of the 24th Regiment U. S. Infantry in September, 1813, and a year later was appointed by President Madison, Paymaster of the troops of the Northwestern Army. Lent by his grandson, Chas. S. Clarkson, of Toledo.

182.—A PAYROLL showing amounts paid to a company in the Northwestern Army by Paymaster, Lieut. Chas. S. Clarkson. Lent by his grandson, Chas. S. Clarkson, of Toledo.

183.—A SILHOUETTE of Lieut. Chas. S. Clarkson, who fought at Fort Meigs and was afterward Paymaster of the troops of the Northwestern Army. Done by A. Evourt in 1844. Lent by Chas. S. Clarkson of Toledo.

184.—A MUSTER-ROLL dated Feb. 6, 1812, at the head of which is printed the act authorizing the President of the United States to accept and organize certain Volunteer and Military Corps. Lent by Rev. J. J. Gorham of Toledo.

185.—KITCHEN AND KEEPING ROOM of the Period of 1812. In the west gallery No. VI there are reproduced two rooms representing a kitchen and a keeping room of the year 1812 both complete with furniture, utensils and decorations of the period. A description of the contents will be found in the gallery.

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WERT BOOKBINDING
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